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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION. A GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT TAMMANY

JAMES S. THAYER, FERNANDO WOOD, S. S. COX, AND OTHERS-THE REFORM MEASURE S OF GOV. QUESTION DISCUSSED-LOCAL COMBINATIONS OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS DENOUNCED.

At a great ratification meeting of the Democrats New-York last evening the State and local tickets were enthusiastically approved and commended to voters. The reform measures of Gov. Tilden were heartily praised, and the desire of the party for purity and economy in State and local administration was affirmed. Senator Kernan, who was the principal speaker, reviewed Gov. Tilden's crusade against canal frauds, and replied to the charges that Democrats favered the use of the school fund for sectarian purposes. Addresses were also made by John Kelly, James S. Thayer, Peter B. Olney, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood,

REMARKABLE NUMBERS AND ENTHUSIASM.

GREETINGS TO THE SPEAKERS-NAMES OF PARTY LEADERS HEARTILY CREERED-SCENES OUTSIDE. The gathering in Tammany Hall was one of the largest ever seen within its walls. When the meeting was called to order every foot of standing room was occupied, and a dense throng filled the gallery. Thousands, during the evening, were compelled to go away because they could not get pear enough to hear the speakers. On the platform was a very large number of the Democratic leaders of the city. The utterances of the speakers were listened to with the deepest attention. The names of Gov. Tilden, John with the loudest cheering. When Senator Kernau was introduced he received an exceedingly hearty greeting. A storm of cheers arose, hats were waved, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It was some time before quiet was restored so that the speaker could be heard. His references to the course of Gov. Tilden in his war on the canal thieves, to the reduction of the amounts allowed for extraordinary repairs on the canals; to the lessening of the amount to be raised by taxation in consequence of the action of the Governor and his explanation of the fact that the Constitution of the State expressly forbids any appropriation for private and sectarian schools, and that therefore the issue attempted to be raised by the Republican leaders to divert the attention of the people from the war on the Canal Ring was absurd, were received with loud applause.

Outside the building an immense crowd packed Fourteenth-st., from Third-ave. to Irving-place. Blue lights and lights of different bues, calcium lights placed to illuminate the front of Tammany Hall and the stars and stripes that floated from each window, rockets, Roman candles, mines, and serial bombs helped to make a brilliant spectacle. Stands had been erected at each side of the main entrance to the hall, on which were mottoes, denouncing repudiation and advocating a gold and silver currency. Gen. McMahon, Daniel R. Lyddy, the Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell, Gen. Spinola, A. H. Purdy, John Mullaly, Marshal Rynders, A. H. H. Dawson, and many others were among the speakers at the stands. Nearly opposite the hall was the German stand, around which was cathered a great multitude, who were addressed in State and county Democratic ticket. Over 300 policemen, under Inspector Dilks, were stationed in the crowd; but, though there were frequent notbursts of cheering and other displays of enthusiasm. everything passed off in an orderly manner.

The meeting was called to order by Christo pher Fine, who, as chairman of the Committee of Arformally to ratify the Democratic State and county nom ons. Mr. Fine nominated the Hon. Henry L. Clinton as chairman of the meeting. Upon taking the chair Mr. Clinton, after briefly commending the judiclary nominees on the Tammany ticket, adverted to the nomination Custom-house and Tweed Eings. He aimed to show a connection between the action of A. Oakey Hall in appointing E. Delafield Smith Corporation Counsel, and that of B. G. Jayne, Special Agent at the Custom-house, in endeavoring to secure from Corporation Counsel action of Recorder Hackett in dismissing the indict-ments against Tweed, Sweeny, and others. When toward the close of his remarks Mr. Clinton referred in compilmentary language to John Kelly, there was loud and long-continued applause, and Mr. Kelly came forward

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this demonstr tion of your respect for myself. I can say to you and the people of this city, that so far as I myself am concerned, and those that are associated with me in making the se lections for judicial officers, we were governed by the best of motives and the best of interest to serve the people of this great city. [Applause.] When these news they have heaped upon me, and the Democratic party will have elected these gentlemen to the duties to which they are to be chosen, their abuse will be turned into praise. You all know—you that are conversant with the affairs of this city—that the criminal course of the City and County of New-York are a disgrace to any treaspends. [Annians.] They have endeavored to make free people. (Applause.) They have endeavored to make the people of this city believe I was governed by malice, that I had some personal motive in offering my opposition to Recorder Hackett. I say to you, gentlemen, that I have no personal motive in the matter. That gentlemen, so far as I know, has never done me an injury, but I had this in view: Recorder Hackett has a record before the people of this city which should condemn him in their estimation. Look! the papers of this city would not publish that record; there was only one paper in the City of New-York that would publish it. But the Tamman y organization has taken upon itself to issue that record, and it is now circulated through the city; and with this record before the people of the county, how is it possible that he can be elected! [Voices, "Never!"] Let me say, too, that the combination made by those who have always been opposed to us and the new element known as anti-Tammany is an enholy alliance; it is an alliance which the people of this city should condemn, for it has the wicked purpose to elect men to office who should receive the execution of the people of this great county. [Long applause.]

[Long applause.]

Major William H. Quincey read the list of Vice-Presi dents. Second in the list was the name of Mayor Wick ham, and when read it was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. The list included also the names of Augustus Schell, John Kelly, Edward Cooper, James W. Gerard. Royal Phelps, Engene Kelly, Arthur Leary, Jordan L. Mott, Everett P. Wheeler, Wilson G. Hunt, Isaac Odell, Bernard Kelly, John T. Agnew, ex-Mayor Tiemann, Andrew Mills, Edward Schell, Sheriff Conner, James Daly, Matthew T. Brennan, Charles E. Loew, Judge Larremore, Elbridge T. Gerry, George W. Quintard, George I. Forrest, Moses Taylor, F. F. Marbury, Wm. C. Whitney, J. Nelson Tappan, Judges Lawrence, Brady, Denohue, Daly, and Sutherland, Rudolph A. Witthaus, George W. Variau, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Peter Kehr, John D. Townsend, Edward L. tin Nachtmann, and a large number of others. The Secretaries included Major Wm. H. Quincey, Alfred T. Ack ert, E. D. Gale, Thomas L. Feitner, Richard J. Morrison,

Albert Goettmann, and others.

THE RESOLUTIONS. William A. Boyd read the resolutions, in which the action of the Tammany County and Judiciary Conventions is "cordially indorsed." They "further declare that we deem any man unworthy of the confidence of

that we deem any man unworthy of the confidence of this community who, being a candidate for high and honorable office, proclaims himself by his attitude unable to answer, and therefore affects to ignore grave charges, openly made and subtained by public records, affecting his integrity, official character and capacity." The resolutions also state the following:

That the ticket nominated at the State Convention meets our hearty and unqualified approbation, in that the candidates named thereupon, men of unexceptionable character, of preëminent ability, and of unwavering faithfulness to the Constitution, are worthy to be the standard-bearers of the Democracy of New York in the standard-bearers of the Democracy of New York in the standard-bearers and disgraced the State. That the wisdom of the Convention has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that it is nomineed here sustained not only the

SPEECH OF SENATOR KERNAN.

answer you gave here, "We will austain the renorm and will vote the State theket headed by Bigelow." [Applause.] John Bigelow was selected because we desired to put into the Canal Board next January a man who had been all this Sammer ferreing out the fraud and corruption which had existed in this department.

We have selected Charles S. Fairchild of Albany for Athorney-General. Many said, "He is too young;" others, "He has too little reputation." Mr. Fairchild is the Deputy Attorney-General, and he is the man who has been gathering up .ins evidence, and he is in dead carnest to have justice done to his cheats, the people of the State of New-Yors. [Applause.]

We must not be diverted by any side issue. Our opponents speak of the great danger to the public common schools. It is either to divert the attention of the people from the quest of reform, or it is an effort to stir up secturian hate among our people. There can be no question touching the common schools in this election. The constitution of 1846 provides that the common school than shall be applied to the support of "the common schools." Your Supreme Court and your court of Appeals more than 15 years ago decided that the "common schools more than 15 years ago decided that the "common schools more than 15 years ago decided that the "common schools mean the ordinary public schools established by the State. The provisions of the Constitution adopted last year go jurther. It provides that neither the money nor the proper of the State or of any city, county, town, or village shall be given to any private institution, thus cutting off all private sensols, whether sectarian or unsectarian, from any share of the money that may be received by that provision. [Applause.] Therefore there is no sert of danger to the common schools.

The common schools are embodied in your Constitution

money that may be received by that prevision. [Appinase.] Therefore there is no sert of danger to the common schools.

The common schools are embodied in your Constitution beyond the power of any Legislature to interfere with or change them. They must be maintained as common schools, in which all the children of the State may obtain a good secular education, and as schools in which rengious prejudice or feeling of no one child or parent shall be wounded. [Applause.] We recognize the duty and importance of every parent and guardian giving a religious teaching to his child, yet he shall not have that religious teaching at the expense of the State. It must be come in the family, in the church, in the Sunday-school and in the private school. [Great applause.] This attempt to bring the common scaool into the canvass is for the purpose of stirring up sectarian discord among our people, and every Christian man should condean it. [Applause.] Sectarian dissension and religious bigotry have been a curse wherever they have been allowed to take root. I desire to read routhe sanguage of your own Constitution. "The free exercise and enleyment of religious protession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind." [Applause.] Do your duty, my friends, and every man will reel that we have achieved a victory, not by a mere party, but a great victory from the state, and in doing that, it will be long before peculiators and thieves will again break into your treasury or mar the prosperity of your State by manadministration. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF JAMES S. THAYER.

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At the conclusion of Schator Kernan's specch, Gen. James S. Thayer was called. He said, among other things, the following:

81. Tammany is a mythical Indian hero of the ascient days. When the Deciaration of Independence had severed the colonies from the British Empire, St. George, or course, was no longer our patron Saint, and the rank and the of the Revolutionary army adopted St. Tammany instead. In many a camp there was a Tammany Society, and recurring testivals kept the memory of the Saint fresa in the hearts of the patriot soldiers. The wilgwam in New York was opened in 1789, within two weeks after Washington was installed as the first President of the United States, and in sight of the spot where he delivered his imagural address. The well-anown motto of the Society is "Liberty is our Life"—and Tammany has always been the freend of the common people, butting on behalf of "Government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people, which is the best definition of a genuine Democracy. The opposition to Tammany Hall this year is weaker thanever before. The people are beginning to understand that no good ever comes of such combinations as we see to-day between the Republicans and est-off Democrats. They are unnatural and corrupt, and if successful will entail consequences worse than any party success. I would much prefer the ele hon of the Kepublican and disaffected Democrats. For, in the bargain that goes on in giving and taking, the candidates are generally chosen not for what they are really worth, but at the value put upon them by their personal friends and advocates.

In the ticket that has been presented by the Democrate party for the suffrages of the people at the coming election, all the candidates are men of ability, integrity, elections, all the candidates are men of ability, integrity,

didates, and predicted the success of the whole ticket by a large majority. SPEECH OF PETER B. OLNEY.

Peter B. Olney, the Tammany nominee for District-FELLOW-CITIZENS AND DEMOCRATS OF THE CITY OF KEW-YORK: I am called upon to make a few remarks ther the distinguished Senator who represents so well he State of New-York in the United States Senate. I have early it stated—party in derision it may be—that the after the distinguished Senator who represents so well the State of New-York in the United States Senate. I have heard it stated—partly in derision it may be—that the Democracy were unterrified. I believe it is true, and, in spite of the sounding of trumpets and the blazing of permy horns in the City of New-York against "the Ring nominees of Tammany Hail," I still believe that the Democratic party are not frightened. You have heard from the distinguished Senator who has told you so plainly, and with such convincing logic, that the party of reform in the State of New-York to day is the Democratic party. I am here to tell you, fellow-citzens, that the party of reform in the City and County of New-York to-day is the Tammany Hail organization. When I say this I think I know whereof I speak. I have been named by the Tammany Democracy for District-Attorney of thisecounty. Before this community I have only this to say, and then I will give way to more able speakers—that if I shall be chosen District-Attorney, I shall enter upon the duty of that office has been used in the interest of criminals, if it has been made a means whereby to oppress the poor, or of making fortness out of the crimes of others, all that must and shall be changed.

Loud and long-continued eries having been made for Pernando Wood, that gentleman was brought to the front

which Mr. Wood resumed his speech, stating the comparative merits of the two tickets were he test, he would guarantee to prove the supe-the engracter of the ticket nominated in Tam-il. Referring to the riority of the character of the ticket nonimated in Tammany Hall. Referring to the condition of disaffected Democrats and Republicans, he said that their enemies were aggressive, and had hundreds of thousands of dollars to spend. They had the Republican party of the State and the Castom-house at their backs to seduce men who call themselves Democrats from the party to which they owe allegiance. Beware of such Democrats. Such an alliance is unholy, and only men disappointed in their schemes of personal ambition and aggrandizement would join it. He denounced these men, and again cautioned his hearers not to be missed by them.

SPEECH OF S. S. COX. The Hou. S. S. Cox was the next speaker. He spoke in

worse is the general lack of work, the work of nair due, and the fact seldom thought of, but ever to be told to those who vote, that wages, even when higher than heretofore, as in 1-860, purchase less in proportion as prices are higher than heretofore. It is reckoned that all the burdens—Pederal, State, and municipal—subtes. It is under the proportion of the proportion

The next speaker was John P. O'Niel. He specially

urged Democrats to support the county ticket, and to ig-nore all questions of religion in politics. Col. Benjamin A. Willis followed Mr. O'Niel in a brief speech. The Democratic party, he said, now stood on solid, constitutional grounds, and was led by "that great Bee Pitth Page.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF VOTERS-INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPEECHES-ADDRESSES MADE BY EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER, THE HON. JOHN BIGELOW, AND OTHERS-

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The principal Democratic ratification meeting of the campaign, in Kings County, was held last evening, and was addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and the Hon. John Bigelow. declaration of principles adopted was emphatic in support of Gov. Tilden's course. demanded the punishment of all have been connected with the caual frauds, and suggested the establishment of a more rigid system of official accountability. A street meeting was held for the crowd which was unable to obtain admission to the principal meeting. Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris was the principal speaker to the mul-

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The audience at the Academy of Music, the place of the meeting, was very large. Mentague-st., in front of the building, was brilliantly illuminated, and during the early part of the evening a military band occupied a stand in the street. A large number of well-known Demon which, and in the proscenium boxes, a few ladies were in attendance were Justices Jasper W. Gilbert, Joseph Neilson, Calvin E. Pratt, and Henry A. Moore; Gens. John B. Weedward, Thomas S. Dakin, and James B. Craig; District-Attorney Winchester Britton, Controller Powell, Surrogate William D. Veeder, Harvey Farrington D. and M. Chauncey, Thomas Kinsella, John W. Flaher'y Wm. C. Kingsley, John F. Hennessey, and Hasson H

and nominated ex-District-Atterney Thomas H. Rodman for President. Mr. Rodman spoke at some length sving a Democratic victory as a mark of popula Governor would be the next President on a Demo cratic hard-money platform. He also said that under ernment had been conducted with honesty and reason, Rowe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, whose election be confidently predicted.

tion he confidently predicted.

A long list of the names of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries having been read, resolutions were offered and approved, which "present with confidence to voters the city ficket," and speak in high terms of the candidates for Mayor, Sheriff, and Supervisorat-Large. They make also the following declarations:

The Democracy of Kings refer with especial pride to these facts: Their representatives initiated and to a man supported the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. The people of this county gave him a majority not before equaled, and the voic, at every stage of his great measures against swindlers, of every Conservative member from Kings County in the last Legislature. For the grand results which have crowned the work of last year, we call upon all upright efficients to give, on next Taesday, a still more imposing indersement to the platform of Syracose, vital with all reform, and to the Democratic State ticket of peerlessly honest and capable men. We present, as the adds of the Governor in the future those who have been true to him in the past, and in John C. Jacobs and John R. Kennaday for Senators, and in the Democratic nominated for the Assembly we recognize those who will help on the Executive in his continuing works of making this vast commonwealth too hot and too small to hold a single plunderer of the people.

Official Accountability: We further instruct all our candidates to be elected that it is our conviction and purpose that the laws (ranged for the punishment of tat-payers who defraud the Government shall be made to embrace the officers of the Government who defraud the people in the expenditure of public money.

ExtGov. Seymour, who was introduced as "one of New-York's most layored sons," was received with deafening

renewed during his address, which is given in another

eided was whether Gov. Tilden's grand policy of reform which followed the exposure of the Tweed been stopped by a Republican State Government as soon as the connection of Republican officials with

polis.

The Hon, John Bigelow, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was introduced in eulogistic terms by the President, as one who had rendered signal service to his country abroad as Minister to France. Mr. Bigelow was, however, last-ned to attentively, and was often applauded. After his address was concluded, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the State and local nominees.

The persons who were unable to obtain adnission to the Academy of Music, and who numbered about 3,000, were addressed from a stand outside, which was tastefully draped with flags, bunting, and chinese lantern. Col. Lansing presided The first and principal speech of the evening was nade by ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris. After speaking of the qualifications of Edward Rowe, the candidate for Mayor, he charged that the Republican candidate, Mr. Schroeder, came before the people under false pretenses when he claimed to be a reformer. He said that Mr. Schroeder's letter approving the nomination Mr. Backhouse was simply a trick. The speaker charged that in the year 1871 the Republican candidate secured the passage of a law making the owners of low lands pay all the cost of filling it, so as to benefit by it. Mr. Mörris also declared that a Republican favorite was given the contract for filling. He also declared that Mr. Schroeder's appointees in the Board of City Works, Messrs. Whiting and Palmer, in violation of law, in 1872, had let out contracts for street cleaning for more than the appropriation, and for a sum \$52,000 in excess of what Mr. Harlan had offered to do it for. The speaker charged that, in violation of law, Mr. Schroder also made, when Controller, the seventh payment out of the Treasury to the East River Bridge Company, when he knew that Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly had not paid in their suspectiptions. Refusing also to accept the increase of his salary from \$3,500 to 10,000 a year while in office, as seen as he went out 'the drew,' said Judge Morris, 'every dollar of n.' Other speeches were made by Edward Rowe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, the Hon. Wm. C. Dewitt, and others. charged that in the year 1871 the Republican For speeches of excise, Seymour and the Hon, John Rigelow,

The trial of James Keenan for the murder of Police Officer Jacob Reup in Trenton, N. J., was conof Over and Terminer, before Chief-Justice Beasley and Judges Hammell, Tyler, and Atchley. The jury, after being out 24 hours, returned a verdict of manulaughter. The prisoner will receive his sentence this morning. The trial has continued for eight days.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.-The Evangelical

Alliance resumed its session this morning. An able paper on "Art in its Relations to Worship" was read by the mssion of the subject occupied the remainder of the morning session. An invitation was presented from Detroil, to hold the next biennial conference there.

In the afternoon, Dr. Sampson of Rutger's Institute, tanism in its relation to Civil Government," which was

followed by animated addresses on the same topic by Dr. Buddington, Dr. Maline of Philadelphia, and others. The evening session was given to the subject of Intemperance and the best method of suppressing it, on which an address was delivered by the Eev. W. M. Taylor of New, York. The Conference will close to-morrow.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S LATE ORDER. AT PRESENT-CHANDLER'S SENATORIAL ASPIRA-TIONS-"THE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO."

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-There has been a good deal of comment and excitement over the fact that Mr. Chandler's first act, on assuming the office of Secretary of the Interior, was to issue a circular, requiring each clerk in the Department to furnish Congressional district, the time appointed, etc. It is assumed that this order is the forerunner of what is called "a shaking up," and that a general revision of the list of clerks will be made, and a more equal distribution of patronage. It is known that if this takes place, a large number of clerks will be discharged. Whatever may be Mr. Chandler's intentions in the future, the present order has no reference to any proposed discharges or redistribution, but the facts are required for the "Blue Book" or biennial register of the Gov ernment, which has been issued every two years since the Department was organized. It contains the name of every clerk in the Government service in the departments at Washington, together with the salary received, place of residence, etc. It is, however, generally believed here that Mr. Chandler will see that the Interior Department in the future will not be so distinctively Ohioan in its character as formerly. It is so overrun with appointees from Ohio that it has long been jocularly called "the Department of Ohio." It is generally admitted that Mr. Chandler accepted the Secretaryship for two sons: First, to use its immense machinery to elect him to the Senato when the time comes, and second, to aid Gen. Grant in his third term aspirations. There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Cowen's tenure of office as Assistant Secretary will be short, and that he will be succeeded by Assistant Postmaster-General Barbour or some other active Chandler man from Michigan,

THE CROPS.

SHORT HARVEST OF CRANBERRIES RICE, SUGAR, AND HOPS GOOD-INCREASE OF FATTENING CAT-TLE-SOME LOCAL CHANGES.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The October report of the Department of Agriculture shows that in Newdecrease in the cranberry crop by insects and frost. The Louisiana, is much larger than usual. In North Carolina production has fallen off, and no crop has taken its place,

The sugar-cane in Georgia was cut short by drouth. In ome parts of Florida no more than three per cent of a rop was planted for want of seed, but there will be an brought up to a full average by the August and Septem planters are manufacturing their sugar and molasses at

not be ground for want of mills, and will therefore be lost. Louisiana has not justified the promise of its fing appearance in the Spring. The sorghum crop, though injured in some sections, is represented as generally fine. The hop crop is quite good. In New-York the yield was at least one-third more than any crop for the last five years. There was a large yield on all the fields in Oregon. The culture there is yet in its infancy, but the bottom lands of the Williamette will probably prove the finest lands in the world for hop growing.

The hemp crop in Kentucky is very fine and has been cut in good time.

The number of fattening cattle in the country is somewhat greater than last year. There is a falling off in the New-England States, except Connectient, which reports an increase nearly balancing the deficiency of the others. Various local changes in the sort of crops raised are reported from various States. A correspondent at Sussex. Va., says that more attention is being paid to the cereals than formerly. Cotton was of old the sole crop. The planters are beginning to find it very disadvantageous to conflue their efforts to cotton, and hope now, by raising more general crops, to produce a return of the good old days when, "instead of sitting down to our dinners with a little piece of scrawny Western shoulder bought on credit, we will have Virginia ham and cabbage both of our own raising, and all the splendid luxaries on which we were raised, but which now are creatures either of fancy or of the memories of the dead past." Many of the farmers of Missouri are investing largely in fruit culture, especially apples and grages. In Florida, the cereal crops are being fast abandoned and supplanted by the culture of oranges.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A CARELESS REMARK AND ITS RESULT.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1875. It will perhaps be remembered that Joseph Williams, President of the Board of Fire Commission was reported in the newspapers as saying at the Fire Enwith the machine," if a man refused to contribute to the support of the Fire Department, they spotted his house, and when a fire came they saved the adjoining property and permitted his to burn. The Board of Underwriters of this District asked the Board of Fire Commissioners to inquire into the truth of the report, which they did.
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia not being satisfied with Mr. Williams's explanation informed him

TWO MORE FAST MAIL TRAINS. Arrangements are being made for a fast mail from Washington to New-Ocleans. By the influence of Senator Patterson of South Carolina, it will pass through Danville, Charlotte, and Atlanta. Passengers will save seven hours and a half between Columbia and Washing ton. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company su mitted to the Department to-day a schedule, which was approved, providing for two lightning mail trains daily,

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1875. Judge George H. Cowell, Waterbury, Conn., was to-day appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department with compensation of \$2,200 per year, vice Col. J. V with compensation of \$2,200 per year, vice Col. J. W. Knowliou, recently appointed Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn. Judge Cowell is a personal friend of Postmaster-General Jewell. He is a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer by profession. He was formerly Judge of the City Court of Waterbury, and has served as Clerk of both the House and Senate of the Connecticut Legislature.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day

decided the case brought by the Bowman Silver Mintag Company, the Marshall Mining Company, and the owners of the Colorado Central Lode against the Equator Minin Company. He rejected the several adverse claims an protests and allowed the Equator Company to procee with their application for a patent. The property in di-pute is near Georgetown, Col., and is considered to be o great value.

The Postmaster-General to-day removed from office Jefferson J. Hibbetts, Postmuster at Chetopah, Kansas, for certifying to the sufficiency of the sureties on the for certifying to the samerency of the sureties on the bend of the accepted bidder on the Fort Conebo and El Paso mail route last October, when he knew them to be worthless. He would be criminally prosecuted were not the Department convinced that he had no intention of wronging the Government.

has established a store at the Osage Agency with the Indians' money, and thereby endangered the peace of the Territory, Commissioner Smith and a state of the

Commodores S. D. Trenchard and Alexander Murray, U. S. N., are to be examined by a board of naval officers next week, for promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28.—The Grand Jury to-day found an indictment against Joseph La Page, for the murder of Jose Langmaid at Pembroke on Men lay Oct. 4. of Jose Languadd at Fembroke on Men bay Oct. 4.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—A young man known
as E. W. Bowen, a Bible canvassing agent for James M.
Piper of Boston, yesteriay forged an indorsement of Messes,
Tibblit & Rimdall to a no.e for \$857, sold the note, and decamped. Howen bails from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Capt. Mehan, his son, and four men of the ship Albda of Thomaston were drowned by the capsizing of a beat, on the surf at Pabellon de Pica, on the coast of Peru, on the 10th of Sept. Lest. All of the bodies had been recovered except that of the captain's son, and would be sent home by the ship some Bryen for New-York.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LORDS MONEY MISSED THIS YEAR. A DULL CONTEST IN MONROE COUNTY ON THE STATE TICKET-THE CHIEF FIGHT OVER THE LOCAL CANDIDATES-DANGER OF GERMAN DEM-OCRATS BOLTING-TILDEN REPUBLICANS-SOME

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27 .- The money annually contributed by Jarvis Lord and George, "The Silent," has always been a disturbing element in the politics of Monroe County. Although Democrats and Republicans in other parts of the State may underrate its influence, those who have had it to disburse, a well as those who have been obliged to contend against it, will miss it this year if it is not forthcoming. "I never thought that Jarvie Lord helped us much in the long run,' said a working Democrat to me in Utica yes-terday. "To be sure, he was sometimes able to carry Monroe County, when we thought no one else could do it; but then I believe he wouldn't it suited his personal ends, and I predict that we shall not lose anything if the Lord family take back seats, or even if they turn against us." An enthusiagainst the Canal Ring was carried on under Democratic banners: "it sort of took the life right out of the Democratic organization here," he said, which I interpreted to mean that the Lord family was not

The truth is, that Jarvis and George Lord have for a long time pulled the laboring oar in the Demo cratic organization of this county, but have this year, to a great extent, lost their interest in politics. The elder of the two is in very feeble health, and would be unable to take a very active part in politics, even if he were so disposed. His friends say that if he would have consented to stand, he migh have been nominated and triumphantly reflected. tion of his name in the Democratic Convention called forth more hisses than cheers, and one of the managers of that Convention assures me, that such was its temper that the strongest reso lutions that could be drawn in favor of Gov. Tilden's reform policy might have been triumphantly passed This seems to indicate that the political power of the Lord family is broken, and that the rank and file of the Democratic party value honesty and economy in the public service above everything else. The personal followers and retainers of the roling family will, of course, be the last to discover this, which, I suspect, explains the faith that some Democratic politicians seem still to retain, in the strength of the

ex-Senator and his son. The most that the Democrats have a right to expect of the Lord family in regard to the State ticket is that they shall stand aloof and take no part in the canvass; and that is what, as nearly as I can learn, they will do. If they propose to seek revenge upon Gov. Tilden by voting for any part of the Republican ticket. I am confident that the leading Republicans of the county are not yet aware of such a purpose. Leaving them out, I find that the vote State ticket will be affected in this county by other important considerations.

Mr. George F. Danforth, the Republican nominee for the Attorney-Generalship, is a resident of Rochester, and one of the most popular and successful lawyers here. All with whom I have conversed on the subject, Democrats as well as Republicans, speak of him in the very highest terms. The universal testimony is that, without any regard to the character or ability of his opponent, Mr. Fairchild, he will in this county run far ahead of his ticket. A great many Democratic laymen, as well as lawyers, will vote for him, because they respect his ability and like him as a man. His great popularity, and his eminent fitness for the position of Attorney-General, will give George Lord a plausible excuse, if he is disposed to avail himself of it, of making a thrust at Mr. Fairchild, for whom the Canal Ring here as elsewhere entertain an undisguised hatred.

Another Republican candidate, who is likely to receive a larger vote than the greater part of his ticket, and for reasons, in the main similar to those which are expected to give Mr. Danforth a consider the Secretaryship of State. Mr. Seward, I find, has a great many warm personal friends in Rochester, and there are undoubtedly some Bourbon Democrate who will show their disapproval of nominating Re publicans for office either by scratching Bigelow or voting for Seward. I am assured that the number of this last class will be very small. With the exceptions I have noted, the general indications are that each State tacket will receive the pretty general support of the party which it represents, with a poss bility that the count on election night may discover the existence of "Tilden Republicans" and independent voters whom no previous canvass takes into account.

Important as are the issues represented by the State ticket, popular interest in Mource County is more aroused in regard to local questions and local andidates, and the strength of the former is very likely to be somewhat affected by the latter. The nominations made by both parties in this county are unusually good. The Democratic ticket, taken altogether, is probably the more popular of the two, though it is no more respectable. At the head of it has been placed a Mr. Lamberton, a retired clergyman, but a man possessed of many popular traits not often looked for in men of that profession. He is a man of good education, ample means, and excellent personal character. His favorite study has been natural history, and in this his attainments are said to be of a very high order; but he is more popularly known to "the boys" of this part of the State as an enthusiastic practical sportsman. He is one of those hearty, wholesouled men who make friends everywhere, and, as he has not heretofore taken any active part in politics, is wholly free from any ring contamination. His opponent, Mr. Wm. N. Emerson, is an equally able and upright man, but is admitted, even by his friends, to be lacking in many of those elements of popularity which Mr. Lamberton possesses. The Democrats feel very confident of carrying the county for their Senatorial candidate, even if they fail to elect their other nominees.

party in regard to the candidate for the County Treasurership, which will be of interest to the general reader of THE TRIBUNE only because it may possibly affect the vote on the remainder of the ticket. State and local. A very bitter jealousy exists in this city and county between the Irish and German voters, and quite a little squabble was caused in the county convention by the rivalry of these two factions. The result was the nomination of Mr. Tone, an Irishman, a private banker of Rochester, and a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the business men of this city, without regard to party. But his nomination has displeased the Germans, and as they have in former instances, notably when Mr. Kernan was candidate for the Governorship in 1872, bolted almost en masse, it is difficult to say what course they will take this year. and what effect it may have upon the general result in the county.

The nominations for the Assembly have as yet been made in two districts only, and they like the others I have spoken of are unusually good. If the Democrats make a wise selection in this city they will stand a good chance of carrying two out of three of the districts. The Republicans of this county are doing everything in their power to interest the people in the common school question, and think that it will have a marked effect on the vote next Tuesday. The Democrats say that this question is settled by the Constitution of the State, and that the people care nothing about it.